**Explorers Networking Assignment**

**Name of Explorer:** Bartolomeo Diaz  
**Date(s) of Exploration:** August 1487 - December 1488  
**Nation of Representation:** Portugal

**Discovery:**
- set out to find a way around the southern tip of Africa (also to establish a friendly relationship with the country of Prester John, a Christian African king)  
- followed previous route from Diogo Ca to Cape Cross  
- continued along coast, reached Kwaaihoek (today known as Eastern Cape province) and erected a stone cross to mark the, at the time, easternmost point of Portuguese exploration  
- on the way back discovered Cape of Good Hope

**Impact of Discovery:**
- created a more direct route for trade between Europe and India/Asia  
- allowed traders to avoid the Middle East, where merchants would require payment in order for the Portuguese to travel through their land  
- established a route for Vasco da Gama to use in the future

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**Name of Explorer:** Vasco da Gama  
**Date(s) of Exploration:** July 1497 - 1498, 1502-1503  
**Nation of Representation:** Portugal

**Discovery:**
- first voyage: continued along Diaz’s route to India, established a trading post in Calicut, presented by Muslim traders already there  
- January 1498, da Gama attempted to set up trade in Mozambique; presented the sultan with modest gifts, offended him, and was turned back/not allowed to set up a trading post  
- between first and second voyage, Portuguese at trading post are massacred  
- second voyage: king of Portugal sends da Gama out to establish Portugal’s dominance along the route; forces ruler of Calicut to make peace with the Portuguese traders  
- attacks many Muslim ships and ports along the way  
- also established more trading posts in Mozambique on the return of second voyage

**Impact of Discovery:**
- created an entirely nautical trade route from Europe to Asia  
- Portugal expanded its trade territories, strengthening their empire
Portugal monopolized the spice trade, gaining the country wealth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Explorer: Pedro Cabral</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date (s) of Exploration: February 1500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nation of Representation: Portugal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Discovery:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- set out for India, following da Gama’s route, but sailed southwest to avoid the Gulf of Guinea (waters too calm to sail)</td>
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<td>- discovered Brazil, claimed it for Portugal; reportedly Cabral made an effort to treat the native inhabitants properly</td>
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<td>- eventually reached Calicut, India; Muslims attacked the Portuguese trading post there, and most defenders were killed; Cabral attacked the city in response</td>
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<td>- more well-received in Cochin, further south, successfully traded for spices</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact of Discovery:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- further expanded Portuguese empire; now the country controlled land on four continents</td>
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<tr>
<td>- discovered gold and silver along the coast, brazilwood tree used to dye garments</td>
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<td>- Portugal built many sugar plantations in Brazil, which soon became Portugal’s main source of income</td>
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<td>Rival Claims to Territory (if applicable):</td>
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<tr>
<td>- earlier Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) between Spain and Portugal established a border dissecting South America; east belonged to Spain, west belonged to Portugal, allowing Cabral to claim the land undisputed</td>
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<tr>
<th>Name of Explorer: Prince Henry the Navigator</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Date (s) of Exploration: did not physically go on explorations</td>
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<td>Nation of Representation: Portugal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Discovery:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- 1418 established a school for oceanic navigation, which taught sailors how to (obviously) navigate as well as make maps</td>
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<td>- sent 14 expeditions out in attempt to sail past Cape Bojador (as of that point, no European ships had made it past there); eventually Gil Eannes succeeded in passing the Cape in 1434</td>
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<tr>
<td>- became involved in the slave trade in 1441; ships reached Cape Blanc, Eannes brought the first boat with 200 slaves to Portugal</td>
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</table>
Impact of Discovery:
- his support helped begin the Great Age of Discovery
- expeditions created maps of the West African coast
- began the slave trade in Portugal

Name of Explorer: Christopher Columbus

Date(s) of Exploration: August 1492-1493, October 1493-1496, 1498, 1502

Nation of Representation: Spain

Discovery:
- first voyage: discovered America while searching for a faster route to India; first reached an island in the Bahamas, claimed it for Spain
- built a settlement (Villa de la Navidad) on Hispaniola (present-day Haiti and the Dominican Republic)
- second voyage: landed in the Lesser Antilles (lower part of the Caribbean), discovered the Leeward Islands and Puerto Rico, Cuba, and Jamaica
- discovered natives had destroyed the settlement on Hispaniola, killed the settlers; established slavery over the natives, forced them to rebuild the settlement and look for gold
- also sent back five ships with natives from the islands, starting the slave trade from the Caribbean
- third voyage: reached Trinidad, discovered Venezuela
- fourth voyage: reached Honduras

Impact of Discovery:
- began European colonization of the Americas, which led to the eventual downfall of the natives of the islands he explored
- brought over horses, introduced them to Americas; natives in the Great Plains of North America evolved to a hunting lifestyle
- food from Americas (potatoes, corn) became staples in European diets, helped increase European populations
- introduced small pox from Europe to the Native American population, killing many

Rival Claims to Territory (if applicable):

Name of Explorer: Vasco Nunez de Balboa

Date(s) of Exploration: 1513

Nation of Representation: Spain
**Discovery:**
- led the first European expedition to the eastern part of the Pacific while in search of gold
- crossed the Isthmus of Panama, traveled along the eastern coast of South America
- conquering native tribes and stealing gold

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<th>Impact of Discovery:</th>
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<td>- further opened up South America for colonization by Europe</td>
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**Rival Claims to Territory (if applicable):**

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<tr>
<th>Name of Explorer</th>
<th>Hernando Cortes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date(s) of Exploration</td>
<td>1518-1528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nation of Representation</td>
<td>Spain</td>
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**Discovery:**
- Conquered Mexico against Governor of Cuba’s orders
- Took over from Aztecs with deception
- Required reinforcements from Cuba after being forced out because of the killing of Montezuma

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<th>Impact of Discovery:</th>
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<td>- Became Governor of Mexico</td>
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<td>- Destruction of city Tenochtitlan</td>
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<td>- Much plunder in the form of gold and precious metals taken from Aztecs</td>
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**Rival Claims to Territory (if applicable):**

<table>
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<th>Name of Explorer</th>
<th>Ferdinand Magellan</th>
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<td>Date(s) of Exploration</td>
<td>1519-1521</td>
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<td>Nation of Representation</td>
<td>Spain</td>
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**Discovery:**
- Expedition in search of Spice Islands
- First to travel from Atlantic Ocean around Africa to Pacific Ocean
- Magellan himself died before reaching Islands

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• Magellan’s death in Philippines (Battle of Mactan)
• Reached Maluku Islands (without Magellan)
• Attempted only to find secure trade route for Spain to Spice Islands
• Resulted in failed attempt to circumvent world

Rival Claims to Territory (if applicable): Portugal

Name of Explorer: Francisco Pizarro

Date(s) of Exploration: 1524, 1526-1528, 1530-1533
Nation of Representation: Spain

Discovery:
• Gold, silver, emeralds in Peru

Impact of Discovery:
• Failed first two expeditions
• Conquered Inca natives in Peru on third and final expedition
• Sealed through taking of Cuzco, Peru
• Founded Lima, Peru as capital

Rival Claims to Territory (if applicable):

Name of Explorer: John Cabot

Date(s) of Exploration: 1497-1498

Nation of Representation: Italy

Discovery:
  He discovered the mainland of North America.
  He discovered island of Newfoundland.
  He claimed parts of Canada for England.

Impact of Discovery:
  He founded Canada
  He proved that the continent was bigger than people believed (such as Columbus)
  Created basis of England’s claims on North America

Name of Explorer: Francis Drake

Date(s) of Exploration: 1570-71; 1572-73; 1577-80; July 23, 1579; January 1580
Nation of Representation: England

Discovery:
   Tip of South America (Elizabeth Island)
   Nova Albion (New Britain) – (possibly California, Oregon, or Vancouver Island)
   Circumnavigated the world

Impact of Discovery:
   First English circumnavigation of the world
   Raided and destroyed many Spanish settlements

Name of Explorer: Jacques Cartier

Date(s) of Exploration: 1534-1542

Nation of Representation: France

Discovery:
   Gaspé Bay
   Saint Lawrence River
   Area around Quebec
   Mont-Royal (future Montreal in Canada)

Impact of Discovery:
   Discovered routes through eastern section of US and Canada (opens trade with natives)
   First European to travel St. Lawrence waterway
   Founded big settlements (Montreal and Quebec)

Name of Explorer: Samuel de Champlain

Date(s) of Exploration: 1603-1608

Nation of Representation: France

Discovery:
   Travels to West Indies and Central America
   Documented discovery of Kennebec, Penobscot, and Saco rivers and Mt. Desert Island in Maine, and Plymouth Harbor and Cape Cod in Massachusetts
   Settlement of St. Lawrence area
   Founded Quebec City – named a lake after himself (Lake Champlain)

Impact of Discovery:
   Helped expand knowledge of northern half of North America
   Named “Father of New France”
Opened up St. Lawrence River

**Name of Explorer:** Henry Hudson

**Date(s) of Exploration:** 1607-1610

**Nation of Representation:** England

**Discovery:**
- Some islands near Greenland
- Nova Scotia
- Explored Hudson River up to what is now Albany
- Hudson Strait

**Impact of Discovery:**
- Islands near Greenland had a lot of whales – opened up hunting territory
- Many waterways, schools, bridges, and towns are named after Hudson because of his determined voyages